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position of a sound when the direction of the sound was material. That the author has not discussed such kinds of information more fully and has not delved more deeply into the discoveries of the scientists and particularly the psychologists is regrettable.

The chapters upon "Uncontradicted Evidence," "Degree of Proof," and similar matters contain no new contributions to the already considerable supply of such literature. The material is poorly arranged. The treatment is encyclopedic — that is to say, there is not a comprehensive consideration of the principles marked out by the precedents. The author has also failed to use the knife to good purpose. Much material should have been omitted and many sections consolidated and shortened. It was hardly necessary, for instance, to include in three separate paragraphs the subjects "Surmising Negligence in Admiralty Cases," "Guessing concerning Contributory Negligence," and "Conjecture in Accident Insurance Cases."

F. W. B.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY IN THEIR RELATIONS TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. By Maurice Parmelee. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1908. pp. viii, 410. 12mo.

This is a much needed book in this country, where so little attention has been given to scientific criminology. Penology, on the other hand, which deals with the criminal after he has been convicted and sentenced, has received more attention here than elsewhere. The whole question of dealing with the criminal prior to his sentence has been, in this country where the legal incubus is so far developed, assumed to belong exclusively to the lawyer, and the lawyer has cared notoriously little for science and scientific methods.

The science of criminology the author divides into two branches, criminal anthropology and criminal sociology, the former dealing with the characteristics of the criminal man, and the latter with the social causes of crime. The problem which he sets before himself is that of the readjustment of the principles of criminal procedure so that the data of criminology can be utilized in the treatment of criminals. Criminal procedure is not conceived as a purely legal process, but as a process by which the class called criminal is separated from the rest of society.

Chapters I and II are historical, dealing with the development of the science of criminology, mainly in Italy, where it has received more attention than elsewhere, beginning with the "Crimes and Punishments" of Cesare Beccaria in 1764. Chapter VI is devoted to a discussion of systems of criminal procedure, and the subsequent chapters are given up to a more constructive development of the author's own views.

One of the main generalizations is that procedure should be devoted more toward the finding out of the nature of the criminal, on the ground that punishment should be adjusted to the nature of the criminal rather than to the nature of the crime. Of course the nature of the crime is one, but only one, index of the nature of the criminal, and other indices should be used. The work is, throughout, scholarly and moderate in tone, though proposing positive, not to say drastic, reforms. The only serious lapse in the author's scholarly treatment is, in the opinion of the reviewer, on page 98, where he refers to heredity as the "cumulative result of social environment in the past." This is a position which few students of heredity now maintain.

T. N. C.

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By Raleigh Coltson Minor. In two volumes. University of Virginia: Anderson Brothers. 1908. pp. vi, 1038; 1038-1825. 8vo.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON PROPERTY. By Almá Latifi. With a note on BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AT SEA. By John Westlake. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1909. pp. x, 155. 8vo.

HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN MINING LAW. By George P. Costigan, Jr. Hornbook Series. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1908. pp. xiv, 765. 8vo.